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UNCLE SAM AS A PROVIDER.

Whatever faults Uncle Sam may have, there is no denying that he possesses the preeminent virtue of being a "good provider" to all citizens who are under his personal charge. Among these are the old soldiers at the Dayton Home. There is a comfortable understanding in the public mind that these veterans are well cared for, but it is something of a surprise to study the cuisine of the establishment and to learn what a quantity of provisions is consumed by the wards of the Nation who have found refuge there. A writer in the American Magazine, who is plainly of housewifely proclivities, has been visiting the institution and gives an account which goes further into details than the occasional newspaper articles on the subject. To persons unaccustomed to providing food for a multitude some of the statements made are quite startling. Four thousand men on an average are fed three times a day from the general kitchen, and from four to five hundred at the hospital. For their breakfast 560 gallons of coffee are required, together with 54 bushels of potatoes and 7 barrels of mackerel, when that commodity is served. Should it happen that they have hash, 900 pounds of corn beef and 30 bushels of potatoes are chopped up for that purpose. Forty-nine pounds of tea are used every night for supper. Seven hundred gallons of Irish stew are prepared for breakfast once a week. Strawberries they seldom have, for the obvious reason that it requires twenty-five bushels to go around, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Forty sheep are slaughtered when pot-pie is made, and eighteen barrels of flour are baked into bread every twenty-four hours. Twelve hundred pies are required for one dinner, and twelve barrels of apples are used for the filling, three tubs of butter for the upper and three tubs of lard for the lower crust. Ginger-bread is furnished once a week, when an area of 400 feet square is baked. About 2,000 pounds of roast beef is sufficient for one dinner. The enormous quantities of food represented by these figures are somewhat appalling to one accustomed to the family market-basket; but it is gratifying to know that the soldiers are so liberally provided for, and that they are served not only with plenty, but with food well cooked and as toothsome as if prepared in a Yankee kitchen. The United States owes a living to these disabled defenders, and gives it freely.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

There is something appalling to the non-educational mind in the thought of ten thousand teachers assembled together for any purpose whatever. Individually, it is hardly necessary to say school teachers are very interesting members of society. To associate with them on equal and harmonious terms requires the exercise of some tact, but under proper conditions few more agreeable companions can be found. These conditions demand the avoidance of all topics on which teachers are better informed than all other human beings, and the prevention of cross-examinations as to the exact extent and accuracy of one's knowledge; but with skill all this can be managed and danger of collision between the lay and pedagogic intellect averted. It is collectively that the school teacher is alarming. When but two or three are gathered together the non-professional person hesitates to draw near; where there are a thousand or ten thousand the outside world can only stand off and contemplate them with wonder and awe. If they met for pleasure these feelings would still exist in some degree, since it would be felt that the joint pastimes of ten thousand teachers must necessarily be of a nature in which no other than a teacher can fully share. Curiously enough, however, they do not meet for pastime; when they hold a conference, or convention, it is for purely business purposes, and any recreation is gained incidentally, and, in a manner, surreptitiously. And it is one of their peculiarities that they are continually holding conventions, little and big, weekly, monthly, yearly, for the purpose of talking about their work. Other workers in the world's vineyard are ready and anxious, at every opportunity, to drop all thought of their daily occupations, and to concern themselves with something as widely different as possible. A few use their leisure in study, but the most, worn out by the strain of daily life, are indifferent to the matter of improving their own or other people's minds, and shamelessly avow their preferences for going a-fishing or for reading summer novels. Of all professional or business people, teachers are the only class who flock together each vacation for the purpose of discussing the same problems which have absorbed their attention all the rest of the year. Ten thousand of them will meet in San Francisco next week to "advance the interests of education," and to consider plans for the improvement of the already ornate school system. Out of the trip itself they will secure a portion of that enjoyment which falls to the lot of frivolous tourists bent upon rest and recreation alone; but the awful responsibility resting upon them of providing for the Nation's mental culture will not permit that thorough unbending and abandonment of care which is the end and aim of the rest of the world out on vacation. The public would keenly enjoy the spectacle of ten thousand teachers simultaneously engaged in sportive life, and it is not improbable that the youth of the country would profit as well by this as by the solemn discussion of their intellectual welfare; but the spectacle is one not likely to be visible, so long as educators take their calling so seriously. Taking it as they do, however, the public can only mingle its sympathy with good wishes and extend the hope that the legions now wending their way to the Golden Gate may realize all their pedagogic expectations.

A TEST CASE.

The time for the execution of Brooks alias Maxwell, the St. Louis trunk murderer, is nearly at hand and his friends are making a final tremendous effort to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. The case has assumed a phase in which it is apparently a contest between those who believe in the enforcement of law and those who do not. There seems to be a disposition on the part of Maxwell's so-called friends to make it a test case. It has already become celebrated by the horrible details of the crime, the long trial, the stubborn defense, the numerous delays of the law and the persistent efforts of defendant's attorneys to defeat the ends of justice. In these efforts they have long since passed beyond the limits of professional duty, and for some time past their sole object has seemed to be to beat the law. The present point of attack is the Governor of Missouri, and in addition to popular petitions and the prayers of the murderer's parents it is now reported that the Governor's daughter has been induced to espouse the convict's cause, and to plead with her father for a commutation of the sentence. Thus, after exhausting all the resources of the law and of popular clap-trap, the cunning attorneys have succeeded in enlisting filial love against the enforcement of law. The Governor's wife has also been reached through a letter from the convict's mother, who, in touching terms, prays her to "use all your influence with your dear husband in my poor boy's behalf." There is room for the deepest sympathy with the suffering mother, but her prayers for executive clemency would be entitled to more weight if there were not reason to believe they were engineered by Maxwell's attorneys in a last desperate effort to defeat the ends of justice. The father and mother of the condemned man have been brought here from England to intercede for the son. If his crime had been committed in that country, he would have been hanged two years ago. If, after the long struggle for justice that has been made in this case, the Governor of Missouri is finally induced to commute the sentence, English taunts in regard to American law and American justice will be fully justified. Maxwell's execution has been delayed far too long, and it is to be hoped the Governor will be strong enough to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon him, and let the law take its course.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Boston Advertiser says it is curious but decidedly flattering to see how anxious the average Western author is to secure an Eastern, especially a Boston publisher, and thinks this anxiety shows us that while the West may regard our culture as funny, they also regard it as a fact. The Advertiser flatters itself without cause. Boston culture has about as much to do with the anxiety of a Western writer to have his book published by a Boston house as the existence of Chicago's chain of parks or the location there of big pork-houses had to do with the choice of that city as the place for holding a political convention. The writer views it as a purely business matter, and is in precisely the position of an inventor of a machine who seeks to have his contrivance manufactured and introduced by the largest and most enterprising firm in that line of business. Or, he is like an advertiser, who desires to call attention to his wares in that paper which reaches the largest number of readers. Boston publishing houses have been established for many years; they do excellent work; they have far better facilities for covering the entire literary field, from Maine to California, and for "pushing" books into circulation, than any new firm, wherever located, can possess. Few books jump into popularity, and many editions, through their intrinsic merit alone. There are tricks in this, as all other trades, and well-established publishing-houses understand and use them. There is also, from their old and respectable standing, a certain prestige attached to a book issued by these firms; but the culture of the publishers, or the immediate community, is not involved in it. Many authors have a preference for New York publishers, believing the advantages of their establishments to be greater, but no one will say that their choice is influenced in any way by the culture of New York. Boston culture may or may not be a myth, but it is not a matter that greatly concerns Western authors.

MINOR MENTION.

THE Fat Men's Association, embracing big feeders from all parts of New England, are getting ready for their annual clam-bake. The committee on supplies has ordered the following: Forty barrels of clams, six oxen, ten sheep, four hundred chickens, seven hundred mince-pies, forty hogsheads of wine, ten barrels of gin, ten barrels of ale, fifteen barrels of whisky, two hundred boxes of lemons, ten tons of fish, three car-loads of green corn, one hundred barrels of sweet potatoes, thirty bushels of white potatoes, four thousand loaves of bread, eight hundred watermelons, five hundred muskmelons, fifty bushels of bananas, eight hundred quarts of ice-cream, three thousand cigars.

TRAVELERS and hunters from the Okeechobee region in Florida report that the Seminoles are now holding their grand annual green-corn dance. It is said to be the largest ever held by them for many years, and representatives from tribes in the southern everglades are present. This is a wild and weird performance, outranking all other Indian festivals. There are still several hundred Seminoles and half-breeds in Florida, though the latter are not permitted to take part in the corn-dance. This is an aristocratic affair in which none but pure-blood bucks and squaws are allowed to participate.

IT is not an uncommon thing for seminary girls to run away from school, but an Arkansas miss, daughter of a wealthy farmer, has reversed the plan. Being tired of a country home and having a thirst for knowledge, she ordered a complete outfit of new clothes which, packed in several large trunks were to be shipped to her address, care of a Northern seminary. Then she shipped herself. The indignant parent sent an authorized agent to bring her back, but she still declares her determination to have a finished education. That girl deserves encouragement.

WHEN the editorial pen has been dipped in red political ink for six days in the week, it is with difficulty that it adjusts itself to the discussion of non-partisan and innocuous subjects on Sunday. If the readers of the Sunday Journal miss from its columns during the campaign something of that judicial calmness and serenity to which they have been accustomed, they may ascribe the peculiarity to the fact that the fiery political energy which has had free sway during the week cannot be entirely corked up on the seventh day. It will bubble over.

A COMMERCIAL traveler who visits different parts of the State says: "The Democrats have out persons, under the guise of book agents and fruit-tree men, who work among the farmers, not to sell anything, but talking prohibition. They do not believe it, and do not intend to vote it, but they misrepresent and falsify the situation in the cities to make votes for that party. I personally know some who are now in the field, and I am told that they draw their money from Indianapolis every Saturday evening."

POTATOES from the South have been unusually good this year, and it would seem the crop is also unusually large. A dispatch from Gallatin, Tenn., says: "One hundred and twenty five cars of Irish potatoes have been shipped from this depot this season, and the supply is not exhausted. An average car is 165 bushels. The potato shipment is worth $100,000 to farmers in this county for the first crop. The yield is much larger than ever expected, and there are thousands of more barrels awaiting shipment."

MR. HENRY CLEWS says of the new Duchess of Marlborough: "I think she will be well received abroad, and her dignity, her grace and her tact will coin for her general approbation." The word "coin" in that sentence seems to be misplaced. What Mr. Clews evidently meant to say was that her dignity, grace, tact and coin will win general approbation in England.

SOME curious person, who has investigated the matter, announces that not a single Congressman smokes cigarettes. This does away with a very natural misapprehension. The course of a number of Congressmen, especially those who have been supporting the Mills bill, has led to the impression that they were formerly addicted to this mind-destroying vice.

IT is desirable, and probably necessary, to have a hot campaign; but it has seemed, even to the most patriotic among us the past week, that 99 in the shade was a little too torrid and was pushing things too rapidly at this early stage of the proceedings.

THE Society of Christian Endeavor, which has been holding a convention at Chicago, has 1,889 branch societies in the United States, with a membership of 120,000. Of these Indiana has eighty societies, with 5,200 members.

THE Spiritualists are holding an annual encampment at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. There are several hundred people and half a dozen professional mediums, but the reports do not mention any spirits.

THIS is fine growing weather, and nothing is growing faster than Harrison and Morton in public favor. There will be a great crop of Republican votes this year.

YES, Indianapolis is in the hot belt, but it is also in the corn belt, and this hot weather is the making of the corn.

THE veterans of the campaign of 1840 are coming to the front by thousands.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

ON the last day of this year James G. Blaine will be fifty-eight years of age.

A young horse always goes faster after being broken. It's the same with a ten-dollar bill. —Yonkers Statesman.

A NEW drink has come in at the Capitol in Washington. It is a compound of brandy and apollinaris, and is called the "quick and the dead.

REV. OLIVER S. DEAN, of the Winthrop Church, Holbrook, Mass., has received the degree of D. D. from his alma mater, Lafayette College.

THE Patent Office will not issue a patent upon M. De Bausett's plans for an air ship. He thought he could exhaust the air from a steel cylinder and cause it to float. His idea was a delusion.

JOHN A. LOGAN, jr., has made two beautiful gold medals studded with diamonds. One is to be awarded in a drill contest of the Logan Rifles of Youngstown, and the other will go to a member of Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Washington.

AMONG President Cleveland's callers the other day was John Winchell, of Detroit, aged ninety-one, who had come personally to urge the passage of a bill to pay him arrears of pension granted in 1834 for wounds received in 1814 at Lundy's Lane.

A NEW YORK coroner's physician remarks that in his experience he has found that more people die in the fourth floor of a building than any others. In the cases of sudden deaths he says that there are more which take place on the fourth floor in one year in New York than in all other parts of the houses combined.

IT took twenty-three years to get rid of the surplus powder left over from the war. It was consumed in firing salutes to the flag, and the last barrel was used up last spring. No salutes have been fired since then, except at West Point, Fortress Monroe and Fort Riley. Congress voted $30,000 the other day for morning and evening salutes.

"I MAY honestly say," writes Sir John E. Millais, "that I never consciously placed an idle touch upon canvas. Yet," he continues, "the worst pictures I ever painted in my life are those into which I threw the most trouble and labor; and I confess I should not grieve were half of my works to go the bottom of the Atlantic—if I might choose the half."

MISS MARY GARRETT, who has been traveling abroad with her brother, Mr. Robert Garrett, returned to Baltimore last week. She says that her brother is in excellent health, though reduced in weight by his travels. He intended to spend the summer at Homburg, but on account of the death of his brother, Mr. T. H. Garrett, he will sail for home next Saturday.

WHEN the late Emperor of Germany was in London, last year, he made frequent calls on Sir Morell Mackenzie, and often drove to the Hartley street office in a hansom cab. One day his hansom cab was stopped in the park, by a policeman, in pursuance of the rule which forbids any hired vehicle entering the precincts devoted to the equipages of fashion. The Crown Prince, as he then was, gave his name to the officer, but was laughed at for his pains. The London bobby could not believe that a son-in-law of Queen Victoria would ride in a hansom, so the future Emperor was obliged to turn back. He was fond of relating this anecdote afterwards.

THE 5th of August has been chosen as the time for unveiling the monumental statue of Mirabeau at Montargis. It was on the night of Aug. 4 or early morning of Aug. 5, ninety-nine years ago that the immolation of the ancient feudal constitution of France was first made, and on that occasion Mirabeau said to Sieyes: "You have unloosed the bull, M. l'Abbe. Do not be surprised if he uses his horns."

NEAR the old Indian burying-ground at the mouth of the Walla Walla river has been found a medal which was given to Yellepet, a famous chief, in 1806, by the explorers Clark and Lewis. On one side of the medal is the inscription, "Peace and Friendship," and a pipe and tomahawk in relief. On the other side the face of Jefferson is to be found, and the words, "T. Jefferson, President U. S. A., 1801."

THE Rev. Dr. Littledale, in the Spectator, relates that when before the ritual commission he remarked that it was very difficult to bring an Anglican bishop to trial for any ecclesiastical offense. Archbishop Tate then asked him, "What is the case as regards an archbishop?" "There are," replied Dr. Littledale, "no means whatever provided for bringing an archbishop to trial." To which Dr. Tait responded with a complacent smile, "I am exceedingly glad to hear it."

SAMUEL KEITER, of Detroit, kept a valuable pacer, and as company for the animal he imported an English bulldog of pure breed, to which he gave a corner in the pacer's stall. The other day, on opening the barn, Mr. Keiter found the horse nearly dead, with the dog hanging to his lower jaw. Nothing could relax the brute's grip, and so his head was chopped off with an ax. The horse will be worthless, even should he live, which is doubtful.

THE newspapers of the old world are usually a little off when it comes to describing localities in this country. An Italian paper tells its readers of a cannibal woman in Manitoba that killed and ate a dozen men. Speaking of the circumstance, it says: "Manitoba is an integral part of the United States, and that serene Republic is governed by Grover Cleveland and his gracious lady. Really, we do not know how she can bear to hear of this unpunished outrage, committed by a woman who can say: 'I am an American citizen.'"

THE popular idea that a razor needs rest occasionally has a scientific foundation in the case of fine razors. The grain of the best Swedish razors runs in a diagonal direction from the upper end of the outer point toward the handle. Constant stropping will twist the steel until the grain sets up and down, and steady use draws the grain still further over. When it gets into this condition it cannot be kept sharp, but, if laid away and left alone for a while, the grain will resume its first position, and the razor be as good as new again.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON, in company with other ladies, has often been seen visiting the tenement houses and other haunts of the poor, carrying delicacies to the bedside of the sick and money to the unfortunate. She is a patroness of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the Young Woman's Christian Association, and other laudable institutions, and displays an active interest in all charitable works. Mrs. Morton also personally attends to the education of her daughters, and between her many social and family duties is a busy wife for a busy husband.

MISS HARRIET P. DAME is a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. She is about seventy years of age, quite a mature Dame, in fact, and has in her possession a large white silk handkerchief, bordered with red and blue stripes, which has in the center a picture of Gen. W. H. Harrison. It was presented to Miss Dame in Boston, during the presidential campaign of 1840, by a young man from St. Louis. Miss Dame was an army nurse during the late war. She has many interesting historical relics, but cares most for her Tippecanoe handkerchief.

MIK CHU PAK, Corean minister at Washington, wears a most remarkable costume when he goes for a walk in these days. His dress is white, and on his head towers the steeple-shaped Corean hat. Over his white costume he wears a long coat of blue mosquito netting, with tails that reach the ground. In his hand Pak carries a cheap gingham umbrella. Thus attired he stalks solemnly along, accompanied by his secretaries. Why he wears the mosquito netting is not known for certain. It is probable, however, that he thus warns the Chinese embassy that there are no flies on him.

"AMONG the numerous traits related by the German papers to illustrate the amiable character of the late German Emperor," says the London Athenæum, "is his liking for the conversation of journalists, whom he distinguished on various occasions. He was, it seems, fond of reading the Opposition journals, and, above all, the Radical Volkszeitung, of Berlin. When a court official proposed to substitute a government journal for that 'revolutionary print,' the Crown Prince dryly replied: 'Leave it alone. What the government thinks I know very well myself; but I am anxious to know what other people think.'"

MR. WILLIAM CLARK, of Clarksville, Pa., who is now ninety-five years old, according to the Philadelphia Press, is probably the only man living who was present at the conference between General William Henry Harrison and Tecumseh in 1810. The site of the conference was in a grove near where Vincennes, Ind., now stands. A guard of soldiers had been detailed to insure safety of the General and the other territorial officers present. Tecumseh came proudly walking into the group, at the head of a small escort of Shawnee warriors. Clark describes him as a tall, dignified and noble specimen of the Indian race, proud and haughty. In his talk to the white men he became very insolent and saucy, ending by flatly calling Harrison a liar. The guards interposed at this juncture and compelled the chieftain to maintain silence. Old Tippecanoe was furious. Advancing to where Tecumseh stood he shook his fist under his nose and said: "You have deceived two of my best generals, but I learned the art of war from a man who fears nothing from deception." The proud savage shrugged his shoulders, sneered and walked away. The conference was resumed the next day, but Tecumseh had lost a great deal of his proud bearing and acted more civilly. The meeting brought no amicable arrangements, however, and in the border warfare soon after Tecumseh was slain by Col. "Dick" Johnson, an intimate friend of Clark's, and in maturer life a candidate for the vice-presidency.

THE grand and glorious Fourth is past,
There scarce remains a trace,
Unless it is the small boy
Picking powder from his face.
—Pittsburg Chronicle.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Is Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice-president, related to O. P. Morton? J. J. ESAREY,
BRANCHVILLE, Ind., July 5.

He is not.

VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

Has Virginia gone Republican in the last four years? If so, what year, and by how much? J. P. NORTON.
CLIFFORD, Ind., July 2.

It has not. The Democratic plurality in the State election of 1887, as returned, was but 2,615.

PROHIBITION VOTES AND STATE ELECTIONS.

What was the number of prohibition votes cast at the recent election in Oregon? Was it larger or smaller than at the preceding election? What States hold elections before November next, and where?
JULY 7. SUNDAY READER.

1. Oregon cast 1,974 Prohibition votes in the late election. In 1886, for Secretary of State, there were 2,775 Prohibition votes cast. 2. Alabama in August, Arkansas in September, Georgia in October, Kentucky in August, Maine Sept. 10, Vermont, Sept. 4.

DUTY ON SILKS.

1. Please state the duty on raw and manufactured silk. 2. Where can I get a complete list of articles imported into this country free and of those that are dutiable, with amount of duty on each. 3. Would like to know the politics of Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts. J. H. MATTHEW.
SALTILLOVILLE, Ind., June 30.

1. Raw silk, or as reeled from the cocoons, is free. On spun silk or yarns there is a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem; on all manufactured silks of 50 per cent. ad valorem. 2. Spofford's American Almanac, which can be had of the American News Company, New York, at a cost of 35 cents, contains a list of free and dutiable articles, besides a vast amount of the other political information; or send to your Congressman for list as printed by the government. 3. Jay Gould is a Republican, possibly, although he says he has no politics; the Vanderbilts are Democrats.

THURMAN'S OFFICE.

1. State to what office the voters of Ohio ever elected Thurman? 2. To what party, and by what majorities, the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana have been given in the presidential years since 1860 and oblige,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
GREENWOOD, Ind., June 30.

1. He was a member of the Twenty-ninth Congress from his district in Ohio, and was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court in 1851. Since then he has held no office through popular election, but has been a United States Senator. 2. New York, 1864, Republican majority, 6,749; 1868, Democratic majority, 10,000; 1872, Republican, 53,456; 1876, Democratic, 32,742; 1880, Republican, 21,033; 1884, Democratic, 1,149. New Jersey, 1864, Democratic, 7,301; 1868, Democratic, 2,880; 1872, Republican, 15,200; 1876, Democratic, 12,445; 1880, Democratic, 2,010; 1884, Democratic, 4,412. Connecticut, 1864, Republican, 2,406; 1868, Republican, 3,041; 1872, Republican, 4,758; 1876, Democratic, 2,900; 1880, Republican, 2,656; 1884, Democratic, 1,276. Indiana, 1864, Republican, 20,189; 1868, Republican, 9,568; 1872, Republican, 22,515; 1876, Democratic, 5,515; 1880, Republican, 6,642; 1884, Democratic, 6,527.

LARGEST WHEAT-GROWER.

1. Who is the largest wheat-raiser, his name and location, in the United States? 2. What is the size of the largest steam engine, and the cylinder, of it in the world? J. W. VANDEGRIFT.
NOAH, Ind., June 30.

1. Mr. Dalrymple, of Dakota Territory. His farm is not far from Bismarck. 2. We do not know. Perhaps some contributor can give the information.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS.

Kindly state the steps to be taken to secure an appointment at the United States Military School at West Point. Please state if such an appointment is difficult to secure. A. B. C.
WINCHESTER, July 5.

West Point cadets are appointed by the President, usually at the recommendation of the Congressmen of the respective districts, each district being entitled to one appointment. It is customary now, when a vacancy occurs, for the Congressman to give due announcement of the fact and to arrange for a competitive examination of candidates, the one who stands highest securing the recommendation. After entering the school another strict examination is held. Appointees are admitted only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, and must be residents of the districts from which they are appointed.

JOHN SCOTT HARRISON.

He Was a Democrat, but He Declined to Give Aid to the Rebellion.

Lebanon (O.) Western Star.

The following letter, written by Scott Harrison, father of the Republican candidate for President, was written in reply to a note from our townsman, Dr. William Johnson, then secretary of the Democratic central committee, informing him of his nomination in the State convention held at Columbus early in August, 1861, for the office of Lieutenant-governor, the nominee for Governor being Hugh J. Jewett, and the Republican candidate was William Dennison. The letter is written in a smooth, flowing hand, occupies three full pages of ordinary letter-size, and is without an erasure or omission. The candidate finally selected for Lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket was John G. Marshall, of Brown county.

POINT FARM, O., Aug. 13, 1861.

Wm. A. Johnson, Esq:

"Dear Sir—The extreme illness of a member of my family has for several weeks so entirely engrossed my attention as to leave me but little time for other engagements, and will account for this tardy acknowledgement of your favor of 8th instant.

"I had noticed in the city papers the proceedings of the Democratic Union convention lately assembled at Columbus, and was not a little surprised to find that my name had been used in connection with the lieutenant-governorship of the State. I deeply regretted that I had not been consulted in the matter, and now desire to say that I respectfully decline the nomination.

"I have no inclination to be a candidate for any office. If I ever cherished ambition for such distinction I have been cured of it, and feel entirely reconciled to the quiet and retirement of private life. But it is perhaps due to myself to say that if this were not the case, and I felt entirely free to enter again the field of political conflict, I could not consent to be a party candidate for office in the present condition of the country. Party spirit, in my opinion, has done more than anything else to bring about the late calamites which now so seriously afflict us, and the poison which has induced this national paralysis would not prove an efficient remedy in the restoration of the patient. The time has come when we should forget party, throw off its trammels and obligations and stand up for the country, its union, Constitution and laws.

"I was not, as you know, a supporter of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, neither do I approve of all the acts of his administration. But it seems to me that this is not the proper time to arraign the administration for these errors of policy, and that it is neither the part of wisdom nor patriotism to assail the government, when the enemy is thundering at the gates of the capital. Let us first settle the great questions of country or no country, government or no government, Union or disunion; and having accomplished this great work of duty and patriotism, we will have ample time to inquire into these alleged delinquencies of our rulers, and if we find them wanting in the Jeffersonian requirements for office, let them be condemned by a verdict of the people.

"I certainly owe the Republicans, as a party, no debt of political obligation, and yet I do not hesitate to say that the administration has my warmest sympathy in its effort to put down this rebellion, and I am in favor of doing this effectually and permanently—in peace if we can, in war if we must. A distinguished member of Congress is reported to have said, in his place in the House of Representatives during last session, that he was for peace—peace before the Union. I, too, am for peace, but I am for the Union before peace, for I know without union we can have no peace.

"In repeating my determination to decline the nomination, which, as the organ of the convention, you so kindly tendered me, I beg to assure you of my proper appreciation of this mark of respect and confidence on the part of the convention. Very respectfully your obedient servant. J. SCOTT HARRISON."

GERMANS WELL PLEASED.

Congressman Guenther Speaks for the German-Americans and Workingmen.

Chicago Tribune.

"It is fine," was the enthusiastic rejoinder of Congressman Guenther, when asked his opinion of the Republican national ticket. "It is all right. The Germans have no fault to find with it. We had an immense ratification meeting last week at Oshkosh, and I made a speech which was enthusiastically received. I told my friends that the Democrats were trying to make the people believe that Harrison was an aristocrat, but that in all my acquaintance with him, and I have boarded at the same house, kept by a German landlady at Washington, with him for two years, I never knew a man who was simpler in his tastes and habits. I know him to be a thorough representative of republican simplicity; indeed, I know of no one more so than Harrison. It is not necessary for a man to have magnetism, as was evidenced four years ago."

"Are the German Republicans satisfied?"

"Every German Republican is satisfied. I have not heard a German Republican express dissatisfaction. The German Republicans cordially indorse the ticket."

"Do they indorse the free whisky plank and the Boutelle resolution?"

"They don't care a continental. The party's position is all right as far as it goes, and the Germans are perfectly well satisfied with the sentiments thus expressed. They see nothing wrong in them. The German Republicans are in favor of temperance, but that doesn't mean prohibition; therefore none of them that I know of take exception to the platform. The Boutelle resolution was simply a declaration, but it was unnecessary, as every Republican is in favor of the principles laid down in it. It was superfluous. The German Republicans simply inquire: 'What's the use of saying something everybody knows we are in favor of?' They understand that the Democratic party is in almost the same position as far as prohibition is concerned as the Republican. Down South, in Missouri, Georgia, Texas, and other States, the Prohibitionists are largely Democrats and in the North they are in the main Republicans."

"A SINK OF INJUSTICE."

How the People's Money Is Spent to Advance Private Speculations.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is true that Mr. Cleveland has prevented the expenditure of a few hundred dollars a year by the veto of private pension bills, but as an offset to this petty economy is the extravagance of the administration in the Department of Justice, presided over by Mr. Cleveland's Pan-Electric Attorney-general. Last week Mr. Randall made this statement in the House:

> The gentleman will, perhaps, be surprised when I state that the expenditures of the Department of Justice for the current year are $350,000 greater than they have ever been before.
>
> And I was almost inclined to say that, instead of being the temple of justice, it seems to be a sink of injustice. The citizen and his rights are trampled on in every direction in this country through processes of law, and there are many members of this House—I doubt not some from the gentleman's own State—who know that what I say is true in regard to the prosecution of cases by the Department of Justice.
>
> Now, I do not want to be drawn into a discussion of what is adequate or inadequate pay for the attorneys in the telephone case, but I will say that the fees already paid to gentlemen engaged in that suit are large—not to characterize them in stronger language—and I hope that the House will not increase the appropriation beyond the figure recommended by the committee.

The suit referred to is the one instituted in the interest of the Pan-Electric "combine," and Allen G. Thurman, the "Old Roman," had his slice of the pie.

The facts are, in brief, that Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-general received a large block of Pan-Electric stock as a gift, though it was expected his political influence would be used to boom the stock. The plan was to begin suit against the Bell patent, the schemers believing this would give a public value to the Pan-Electric stock. As the Attorney-general was a stockholder, he could not prosecute the case, but Mr. Cleveland consented to the employment of outside lawyers. One of the lawyers was Mr. Thurman, who has already received $7,610.85. More than $40,000 has been paid to these outside lawyers and there is pending a deficiency appropriation of $25,000 more on the same account. Besides this, the Pan-Electric boomers ask for $40,000 more, making a total of $105,000 for extra help for this job.

The employment of Thurman in this case, has been a good thing for Cleveland, because, as the New York Sun intimates, Thurman's acceptance of the second place on the Democratic ticket is probably due to the friendliness shown by Cleveland in selecting the "Old Roman" for a fat job.

The fact declared by Mr. Randall, that the Department of Justice is a "sink of injustice" under this administration should make an impression on the people.

A MOTHER AND SON MEET.

A Sailor's Story of the Civil War and Wanderings on the Seas.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

A man attired in the picturesque blue uniform and jaunty cap of the sailors of the United States navy was among the passengers who strolled along the platform at the Union station this morning.

There was an uneasiness in his manner as he inquired particularly about the train for Washington that caused him to attract especial attention. He was so particular about not missing the train that it was at first supposed that he was on some secret mission to the capital.

His anxiety, however, was soon explained. He was to meet his mother in Washington tonight. Each had thought that the other had been dead for over a quarter of a century.

When he was drawn into conversation, he spoke freely about a life of adventure. He was a fine-looking man, apparently not over forty-five years of age, and spoke with an intelligence showing that he had been observant of all that he had seen in years of travel to almost every navigable portion of the world.

He gave his name as Benjamin Cooper, and said: "Yes, I certainly have led a varied life. When I was but fifteen years of age I was living with mother on a little farm in Michigan. Father was dead and had left us the farm. When the war fever was intense I became enthusiastic, and in 1862 left home to become a sailor and have been one ever since. I went to sea on the Cumberland, the vessel that afterwards was sunk by the Merrimac. I was transferred to the Mississippi river fleet and went to Vicksburg and New Orleans. I was on Admiral Farragut's flagship on the memorable occasion when he was lashed to the masthead and gave his orders. I shall never forget that exciting time and how Farragut's bravery made his men more enthusiastic than they had ever been before.

"After the war I started for my home in Michigan. While in Chicago I learned that my mother was dead, and under the impulse of the moment, I re-enlisted in the navy, where I have been ever since, and have been around the world three times. A short time ago, when I was in San Francisco, my time expired. While there, undecided what to do or where to go, I heard that mother was still alive and well, and that she was living in Washington. I learned, too, that she thought I had been dead for years. I have saved a good portion of my earnings and nearly all of my prize money that I received during the war and now have a snug little estate that will keep mother and myself comfortable for the balance of our lives. I left San Francisco as soon as I heard that she was living. To-night I expect to see her for the first time since 1862.

The sailor told the romance of his life with a touch of pathos. As he stepped aboard the Pennsylvania railroad express for Washington his face brightened at the thought of soon meeting a mother mourned for as dead for twenty-six years.

TO REBUILD JERUSALEM.

The City Will Be Made to Realize the Prophesies—Dr. Sivartha's Expectations.

Chicago Special.

Dr. Sivartha, a well-known resident of this city, left Chicago to day for England, where he expects to spend some months in organizing an extensive movement for the re-settlement of Palestine. In both England and America this movement has already excited widespread interest. A number of families in this city are preparing to leave here in the autumn and Sivartha expects a large colony to leave England for Palestine next spring. These people are earnest, religious and practical in their plans. They do not expect that the settlement and restoration of Palestine will be brought about by anything that looks outwardly like a miracle. It must be guided by political sagacity and business judgment, both pervaded by a deep religious impulse. Captain Conder, who made the elaborate official survey of Palestine, says that it may easily become the rival in fertility of the best parts of Southern Italy. With a territory as large as Great Britain and with every variety of climate to choose from, it presents an inviting field to the immigrant. As soon as a sufficient number of people are there to form the nucleus of a new nation, it is expected that the European powers will unite to declare Palestine an independent nation. The Jews proper, according to the expectation, will only form the smaller part, about one-sixth of the new population. The larger element will be English and American.

Dr. Sivartha has already worked out extensive and careful plans for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, for its temples, public buildings, gates and walls in harmony with the prophetic description of the Bible. According to his idea the new Jerusalem is to be a center of learning, of political influence and a religious capital. When asked if he thought guarantees could be secured from nations in Europe that have acted in concert on the Eastern question, the Doctor said:

"The question is one that has already been discussed by European statesmen, and the disposal of Palestine so far has been a difficult problem, because the population there for 1,800 years has not been accustomed to self-government. Ten years ago, just before the Berlin treaty, and at that time of course the question was up for discussion, statesmen expressed themselves freely that Palestine ought to be made a neutral nation like Switzerland or Belgium, and therefore under the guarantee of the great powers to secure its immunity from wars. In England and the United States a great many men and women of large wealth have been interested in this enterprise and the plans meet with their approval. I have made a long study, not only to develop all Palestine, but all the great Euphrates Valley, which is capable of sustaining 100,000,000 people, and of again being a center of the world's activities.

PLEASED WITH GENERAL HARRISON.

Judge Estee Greatly Delighted by His Interview with the Republican Nominee.

Chicago Times.

"I observed General Harrison closely," said Mr. Estee at the Leland yesterday, having returned from Indianapolis, where he officially notified General Harrison of his nomination, "for I had heard that he was a distant man, a man with a Chinese wall about him. It pleased me to find a man of the people; a man who is in his manners and character a really representative American. He is modest, unconscious of his greatness, and receives streams of visitors with simplicity and kindness. He appreciates little things. Children love him, and throw their arms around his neck spontaneously and with no thought, of course, of the dramatic effect. The children are not those of any particular class, you must know, but just the neighbor children, rich and poor alike. His unpretentiousness and simplicity are charming. He is on a level with his coachman in his love of equality and the rights of men, but also the equal of any one in his intellect and clean-cut, powerful character. I was particularly impressed with his earnestness as he read his reply to the committee's address. He will be quite brave enough, I am sure, if he is elected, to carry out his convictions. I, who never saw him before, can love and admire him, and when I go home I shall tell my people what I told you and much more.

"California will vote for Gen. Harrison on his merits. Do you know that California has paid $25,000,000, and has not more than $8,000,000 in permanent improvements to show for it? We have not a gun on our coast big enough to defend us from an iron-clad. We are too far away to get much. Three thousand miles is a long distance. While General Harrison is entirely acceptable to us I think California will be carried upon the protection issue. It is our wool, our prunes, our raisins, our lumber, our everything that is going to carry the State for the Republicans this year. Upon the protection issue there can be no doubt about California."

Mr. Pratt, who is collector of customs in San Francisco for five years, was asked if General Harrison had explained to them his attitude on the Chinese question. He replied: "I did not personally talk to General Harrison about it, but Mr. Estee did, and he assured Mr. Estee that he was in full accord with the people on the coast in their views upon the question.

Contrasting the Men.

Albany Express.

General Harrison's response to the address of the committee was brief, simple, modest and patriotic. It presents a striking contrast to the bombastic and self-laudatory speech with which President Cleveland met a similar delegation from the Democratic convention last week. "The message which you bring," said President Cleveland, "awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment." Said General Harrison: "I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation or pride." And in those two remarks, delivered under circumstances so precisely similar, the Nation can find the characteristics of the two men in striking relief. Mr. Cleveland is the most consummate egotist that ever found his way into the White House. * * * The Republican party may well be proud of its candidate. He shines by comparison.

A Revolting Spectacle.

New York Times.

Indiana politics have long been notorious for depravity, but we agree with the Indianapolis Journal that a more revolting trick has never been played, even in that State, than one which the Democrats instigated at New Albany. The occasion was a Harrison ratification meeting. A Chinese washerman, whose laundry was on the route of the procession, was made drunk by ruffianly Democrats and by them persuaded to illuminate his laundry, and, as the procession passed it, to send off fire-works and hurrah for Harrison. The object of this demonstration was of course to excite a prejudice against Harrison on the part of voters who entertain anti-Chinese sentiments. It is to be hoped that this disreputable method of political warfare will not be extended.

Knights of Labor for Harrison.

Pittsburg Special.

A large number of Knights of Labor here are coming out for Harrison and Morton. Master Workman Acker voiced the Knights of Labor sentiment this evening. He said:

"I have been a Democrat all my life and I don't want any free trade in mine. I am from this out an ardent Harrison and Morton man and will never vote any ticket again that does not protect American labor. I would much rather shut up the mills of Texas than the iron-mills, and I have no doubt I shall be joined by the greater number of my fellow-workmen, who have been hitherto satisfied to let their political proclivities rule them as long as they did not clash with their personal interests."

Harrison Can Carry Indiana.

Anderson Bulletin (Dem.)

Last January the Bulletin said editorially, "If the Republicans nominate Ben Harrison for President he will carry Indiana." We have yet found no reason to change our mind on this proposition. Indiana is a close State politically. Hoosiers, as a generally thing, take great pride in the elevation and advancement of one of their number. We have never before had even a chance to choose a President from Indiana. There is no question but there are thousands of voters in this State who would like the proud distinction of assisting to elect a Hoosier President. With these facts all on the side of Harrison we warn the Democrats that it is more than doubtful if they carry the State for Cleveland.

The Democratic "Emblem."

Toledo Blade.

When Ben Butler was in Toledo the other day he indulged more or less in conversation with railroad men and others while fighting shy of reporters. In discussing the recent presidential nominations a railroad official said to General Ben:

"What do you think will be the emblem of the Republicans in this campaign?"

"What do they want with an emblem?" snarled the General.

"O, well, the Democrats have an emblem, you know——"

"Emblem, h—l!" Ben snarled again; "they've got a nose rag!"

A Friend of Tilden.

Philadelphia Press.

Judge George W. Smith, of Herkimer, N. Y., who has abandoned the Democracy on account of its free-trade policy and pledged his support to Harrison and Morton, was a friend and political associate of Samuel J. Tilden. He has served as a Democratic member of the Legislature, as a delegate to State and national conventions and in other positions in the gift of his party. His repudiation of free trade is but an instance of the deep distrust with which that policy is regarded by intelligent Democrats, and it represents a tendency which is bound to carry thousands of votes over to the Republican cause as the season advances.

The Meaning of It.

New York Mail and Express.

The new Postmaster-general follows his predecessors in opposing the payment of a fair price to American steamship companies for carrying the mails. The Democratic party is not strong in logic. It wants to open the markets of the world to our manufactures, and opposes the building up of a merchant marine to carry the goods. Is there any doubt about the meaning of this inconsistency? If there is we will enlighten it. It means that the Democrats simply desire to destroy American industries in the hope of getting cheap products from Europe.

Democracy's Bid for Connecticut.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Wood screws are taken off the cowboy free list, on motion of a Democratic Congressman from Connecticut. The Democrats have the same sort of definition for revenue reform that they have for civil-service reform. They lay down alleged rules, and violate them according to individual and local interests and preferences. It never enters into the Democratic mind to stick to anything on principle.

Should Beware.

Detroit Tribune.

The Democrats are very glib in talking about the "free-whisky plank" in the Republican platform. We have nothing to say as to the dishonesty of their statements, but we venture to suggest that it won't be safe to turn that dog loose in the Democrat camp. Let the rank and file of that party once come to believe that there is any truth in these assertions, and even Kentucky would go Republican.

In Admirable Taste.

Philadelphia Press.

The speeches General Harrison has delivered to delegations of visitors and other bodies since his nomination have been uniformly admirable in taste and spirit. They almost warrant the expectation of a series of addresses worthy of those masterly speeches delivered by General Garfield at Mentor, in 1880, and by Mr. Blaine in the course of his transcontinental tour, in 1884.

Happy Thought.

Hartford Courant.

We are now only as far along in the calendar as the Feast of Firecrackers, and election day is still a good four months off. Why not, esteemed campaign poet, link arms with the man who takes votes on the train and stroll away together into the pleasing shades of innocuous desuetude until the earth begins to cool off and the campaign begins to warm up!

Hard Pushed.

Rochester Democrat.

The Democrats are driven to curious expedients. Their latest is to push Cleveland forward as a deeply pious man, or, as the Brooklyn Eagle expresses it, "a man of a profoundly religious temperament." "When the devil was sick," etc.

The Candidate and the Platform.

Chicago Journal.

The truth of the matter is, the principles of that platform are so faithfully exemplified in General Harrison's own political record of the past thirty years that any assurance from him that he indorses them is quite unnecessary.

Economical Suggestion.

Wheeling Intelligencer.

General Harrison has begun to entertain at dinner the visiting statesmen. This recalls the days of Mentor, when General Garfield was eaten almost out of house and home. Why not take [illegible] rich in the pocket?

In New York.

Rochester Democrat.

For the first time in many years the Democrats will be confronted in New York State by the Republican party, united, harmonious and enthusiastic. How are the Cleveland followers pleased with the prospect?

It Looks Like Fate.

New York Morning Journal.

Harris }
Mort } on.
Washingt }

The Country Is Waiting.

Chicago Mail.

That eminent Democratic reformer, Mr. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, had not at last accounts explained why he and the other coal barons raised the price of anthracite.

The One Unapproachable.

Detroit Tribune.

The Gettysburg speeches were good, but none so good as Lincoln's. That will outlive the last of them all.